Our young folks at home, at all seasons and times Are rehearing the role of "Somebody's Or, fast as their feet and their tongues can well Come to tell the last deed the sly scamp has done. ""Somebody" has taken my knife," one will eay; emobody has carried my pencil away;" omebody has gone and thrown down all the blocks;" omebody at up all the cakes in the box." It is "Somebody" breaks all the pitchers and-And hides the boy's sleds, and runs off with their

And tirns on the water and tumbles the beds.

And steals all the pins and melts all the dolls' One night a dull sound like the thump of a bead Announced that one youngsier was out of his And he said, half asleep, when saked what it " Somebody ' is pushing me out of the tent !" Now, if these high crimes of "Semebody" don't

We must summon in the detective police; And they, in their wisdom, at once will make known.

The culprit belongs to no house but our own. Then should it turn out after all, to be true,
That our young folks themselves are "Some hody, 'too,'
How queer it would look, if we saw them all go
Marched off to the station hones, six is a row!
—Our Young Folts.

Selected Miscellanu.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH'S HEADACHES.

A LESSON FOR SOMEBODY.

"Such a headache as I have!" groaned Smith, as he entered the breakfast room, with his hair rumpled, his chest collapsed "Such a headache!" "Perhaps it was the cake you ate before going to bed," remarked his wife, as she poured the coffee.

"Cake? There's nothing more wholesome than cake before going to bed, espe-cially plum-cake," answered Smith, dropping into his chair.

Mrs. Smith, feeling indisposed at that matutinal hour for an argument, assented. "Try a little tea," suggested she. "Tea; an old maid's remedy; notes for

"Idon't think I want anything," groaned "Oh, dear! I am going to have a

Mrs. Smith had it on her tongue's end to say: "Well, that is the usual result of but she closed her teeth and bit off the exasperating and truthful rejoinder.
"Isn't this room awful hot?" asked Mr.

Smith, opening six doors without waiting for her reply, which, if uttered, would have been that she was shivering with the Then seating himself at the table: "I

Then seating himself at the table: "I think I will have tea, Mrs. Smith; it will be sure to upset or cure me; it don't matter which," he adds, with a despairing groan: "and I may as well eat a piece of beefsteak, while I am about it—'in for a penny in for a pound;' oh dear!"

"I think I'll come and sit in your room, Mary," said Smith to his wife, after tea and beefsteak had gone down. "It looks nice and pleasant here, and I like to stay with you when I have the headache."

Mary turned her back that he need not

Mary turned her back that he need not see the smile lurking round her mouth at the conclusion of his sentence, and brought a pillow to the sofa for his disorganized

"Not that-no, not that: it will only heat my head, oh dear! Mary, (solemn-ly,) do you know I think I made a mistake Mary, with a heroism which should place her name in "Fox's Book of Mar-

my only chance of preventing you from eating it was to refrain from asking you not to eat; so I didn't say so."
"Mary," said Smith, as she scated herself to sewing, "don't you think I should feel better if I had a jug of boiling water

"Perhaps you would," said Mary, dropping her spools and thimbles and buttons on the floor to hunt up the jug and hot water herself, for Smith had the opinion that a wife should attend personally to these things, although three great big servants might sit sucking their thumbs in the kitchen and cooking their heels on

Perhaps you would," "Mary," asked Smith, after this arrangement was carried out, "don't you think this bottle might be pushed a little closer? I don't feel it, except on one

"Yes," said Mary dropping her work " Is that right? once more. "Oh, yes," answered Smith, rolling his left eye in eestacy, as the heat penetrated the soles of his feet; "how nice it is to have you round when I am sick." 'The same funny look came again round the corners of Mary's mouth, but Smith,

"Mary," said Smith, "I think I could go to sleep now if you would close those curtains and things, and carry that bird down stairs, and shut out the light."

"Yes,' said Mary, "and I'll take my sewing in the next room." "Do," said Smith. And gathering up her work-basket and Smith's pants, that had several vital but-tons missing, and which he wished re-

placed, Mary departed.

"Mary," said Smith, suddenly appearing at the door of the room where she had seated herself, with his hair rampant and blanket shawl sticking to his back, "it's no use. I don't feel a bit better. I'm sure no use. I don't feel a bit better. I'm sure I don't know what to do. Do you really think it was the cake?"

Mary's patience was waning. "I know it, John—it always makes you sick. Don't you recollect I asked you not to eat it at Well, all I can say is," said Smith, "I

don't believe it. Oh dear, where are the morning papers ?" That was another way of asking Mary to read them to him, which she did, and without saying, as Smith said on similar

"Oh, there's nothing in the papers this morning but the same old tariff discus-sions; in fact, they are quite dull—here they are—perhaps you can pick out some-thing for yourself." ssed be the Lord! At twelve Smith

sank into the arms of Morpheus and slept till three; but alast waking, begged for his wife and a wash-bowl. Both were forthcoming, as also the expected result. The rest of the day till dark, the blinds were opened and shut; the bottle of hot water on and off duty; and Mrs. Smith stayed by to see him be sick. About seven in the evening he despairingly signified his wish to retire, adding:

"I suppose, of course, you don't feel sleepy at all?"
"N.o," said Mary, looking from the window at a lovely moon that was just rising. "No, not very." "Well," said Smith; "don't come if

you don't want to, but I can't sit up any longer, and I have an idea I shall get to So Mary went to bed with her bearded week had clapsed. Smith was in

good health and spirits. · He could smoke The world wasn't a charnel-house, after all. Mary was flat on her back with a nervous headsche. "Sick?" asked Smith.

"Shocking pain in my temples," said

The Lerrysburg Journal.



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PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

"My head aches so bad," said Mary, that I can't remember anything. Biddy

will tell you."
"Well, I'm sorry for you," said Smith, tying his cravat at the glass. "The very best thing for you is to keep quiet, and I'll take myself out of the way. Sleep is the thing for you." So Smith put on his heaviest pair of boots and went all over the se, and let the doors bang, and whistled fast, and then came up to her to discuss the respective claims of pork and beef and chicken for that day's dinner, closing by another recommendation to keep quiet and not bother herself about anything.

"No better," said Smith, repreachfully, at six o'clock that evening; "no better I thought you'd be well, certainly, by this time, after a day's quiet." Quiet? She had had the whole kitchen retinue after her all day, asking more questions than there are in the assembly's catechism; and the front door bell ringing as if by order of the fire department; but she had said nothing at all about that; if she had, Smith would have replied with that lordly wave of his hand with which men dispose

wave of his hand with which men dispose, of such matters, "You souldn't allow such tritles to trouble you."

"No better, then?" Smith inquired, as if in gratitude to him he really deserved a modification of her former reply—"no better? Well, sleep, after all, is the best thing; and, as I can't do any thing for you, I think it is such a lovely night that I will stroll out awhile. There, there," patting the end of the blanket, "go to sleep now." And close upon his retiring heels she heard the thundering bang of

the front door.

After divers and many comparisons be-tween male and female headaches, and the seeming incongraity in the male mind of the same course of treatment for both, Mrs. Smith fell asleep, to be woke about twelve by Smith, who thumped up stairs in his boots, made a raid after the corkscrew in the closet, and a particular tum-bler of a particular shape he wanted in ection with it; and advised her again as to the efficacy of sleep in cases of fe-male headache; then filled the house with the nauseating fumes of tobacco at an hour when it was impossible to air it. Then—Smith went to bed and slept the sleep of the just, with not a glimmering his wife questioned it, he would have pointed her to that column in the daily

U. S. GRANT. Sketch of the General as a Man and Soldier.

HIS APPEARANCE AND MANNERS.

GRANT is somewhat under the medium size, though his body is closely and powerfully built. His feet and hands are small and neatly shaped; his dress is plain and exceedingly unostentatious; his eyes are large, deep, leonine, and very strong, equally capable of blazing with a resolution that nothing can withstand, and of shining with the steady light of benevo-lence and amiability. His fiber is like that of steel wire, clastic, close-grained, and enduring; his temperament is admirably compounded of the sanguine, nervous and lymphatic, but the last is in such propor-tion as to tone down and hold in equili-brium the other two, perfecting both brium the other two, perfecting both mental and physical organization. His capacity for labor surpasses comprehension; neither mental nor physical exertion seems to produce the least wear and tear in his case. He rides at a dashing speed hour after hour and day after day with the same case with which he plans a battle or issues the instructions for a campaign. There is no noise or clash or clangor in the woman's, and his language judiciously and tastefully chosen. He was never heard to give utterance to a rude word or a vulgar jest; no oath or fierce, fiery imprecation has ever escaped his lips. No thundering order, no unfeeling or undignified speech, and no thoughtiess or ill-natured criticism ever fell from him. When angry, which is rarely the case, or, at least, he rarely shows his anger, he speaks with a well-ordered but subdued vehemence, displayordered but subdued vehemence, displaying his passion by compressed lips and an carnest flash of the eye. But it must be said of him, that of all men he is the slowest to anger. He has been heard to say that even under the severest insult he never became indignant till a week after the offense had been given, and then only at himself for not having const discount. at himself for not having sooner discovered that he had been insulted or misused. This arises rather from an unconscious self-abnegation than from any incapacity for choier. It is precisely this quality which has made him so successful in the personal questions which have arisen between him and his subordinates. They have usually mistaken his showness for duliness or a lack of spirit, and have dis-covered their mistake only after becom-ing rash and committing a fatal error. Grant is as unsuspicious and pure-hearted as a child, and as free from harmful inten-tion, but he is stirred to the very doubt. tion; but he is stirred to the very depths of his nature by an act of inhumanity or brutality of any sort; while meanness, or ingratitude, or uncharitableness excites him to the display of the liveliest indignation. He is not slow in the exhibition of contempt or disgust for whatever is un-KINDNESS TO SUBORDINATES.

In issuing orders to his subordinates, or in asking a service at the hand of a staff officer, he is always scrupulously politic and respectful in manner; and orders or requests rather as he would ask a friend to oblige him personally than as a military commander whose word is law. His consideration for those about him is admirably shown by the following incident: On the night after the battle at Mission Ridge, while returning from the front to his head-quarters at Chattanoogs, he desired to know what had become of Sheridan's division, which had been reported at noon as engaged in building a bridge across the Chicamauga at Mission Mills; and although it was then after midnight, he requested one of his staff to obtain the desired information. The officer, after a long and tiresome ride, reported at head-quarters just at sunrise, and found the General not yet asleep. It seems that in returning to Chattanooga at about 1 o'clock, he found a full explanation of the day's operations, and, instead of going to sleep, he spent the rest of the night in thinking of the long and tedious ride he had required from his officer, all for no purpose, as he expressed it. Such solicitude for the comfort of others, it is need-In issuing orders to his subordinates, or purpose, as he expressed it. Such solici-tude for the comfort of others, it is needless to say, was rare, even among the most humane of our Generals. Many of them would not have hesitated to save them-selves even the slightest trouble at the exgiven themselves scarce a moment's thought had an aid-de-camp been killed,

know, Mary, about the milk bill, whether it is right or not? And, by the way, did my shoes come home last night? and has those about him. His mess was never that man been to fix the front door? The re-luxuriously, though always bountfully, by an experienced commander. The refurnished with army rations, and such supplies as could be transported readily and easily in the limited number of wagons that be permitted to follow his head-quarters. His appetites are all under perfect control. He is very abstemious, and during his entire Western campaign the officers of his staff were forbidden to bring pair of boots and went all over the se, and let the doors bang, and whistled "Stars and Stripes," and ate his breakand then came up to her to discuss respective claims of pork and beef and they are matured, and never aspires to ken for that day's dinner, closing by speech making, and even in wrights constituted they are matured, and never aspires to the staff were forbidden to bring wines or liquors into camp. He has been for that day's dinner, closing by speech making, and even in wrights comspeech-making; and even in private conversation he falls into silence if he suspects that he is likely to be reported. He is the most modest of men, and nothing annoys him more than a loud parade of personal opinion or personal vanity; but with his intimate friends, either at home or around the camp-fire, he talks upon all ubjects, not only fluently and copiously but in the most charming and good-na-tured manner. His life has been too busy to read history or technical works, but he has always been a close and careful reader of the newspapers. He has a retentive memory, and is deeply interested in all matters which concern the interests of hu manity, and particularly his own country pon all such subjects, in fact upon all the ital questions of the day, he thinks care-ully and profoundly, and expresses himself with great case and good sense. His understanding is of that incisive character that soon probes a question to the bottom, no matter how much the politicians or newspapers may labor to confuse it; while his judgment is so deliberate, honest, and ruthful in its operation, that it may be imlicitly relied upon to arrive at a fair and unbiased conclusion. His memory is stored with personal incidents illustrative of men and manners in all parts of the country, showing that he has evidently been a profound student of human nature throughout life; his appreciation of men and character has never been surpassed. This was well shown in the reorganization of the army after he became Lieutenant General. It is well known that he did not full in a single instance, where a change was made, in putting the right man in the right place. This was due neither to chance nor snap judgment, but to his habit of careful observation. He warms toward a bold, outspoken, and loyal nature; full of arder and zeal himself, he naturally adof an idea that he was not the unselfishest of arder and zeal himself, he naturally ad and lovingest of husbands. Indeed, had mires these qualities in others. He has no patience with a weak, complaining, and selfish disposition, and cannot endure

papers where accounts are given of double-dealing and indirectness of any husbands who make it a practice to crack sort. Straightforward and frank in all husbands who make it a practice to crack their wives' skulls once a week; and placing his arms akimbo with a stern look, would have asked her with his nose close striking peculiarity of his nature, both as to her face: "What if she had such a husband as that?"

L. S. GRANT.

a man and a General, is a profound and undeviating truthfulness in all things. Those who have known him best will bear a willing testimony to the statement that he never told a falsehood, or made coluntary misrepresentation of fact; and will believe us that it would be almost as impossible for him to do so as for the nee dle to forget its fidelity to the pole. MORAL QUALITIES.

MORAL QUALIFIES.

He is a true friend and magnanimous enemy. His liberality is boundless, and his charity as broad as humanity itself. He has neither vanity nor selfish ambition; aim, and none has ever turned his head o changed his character in the slightest de-gree. Naturally a strong believer in the goodness of Providence, as exerted in the affairs of mankind, he yet possesses none of that blind fatalism which has, at times, characterized military chieftains. So confident was he in the moral strength and rectitude of our cause, and the superior intelligence and endurance of the North crn people, that he never, even in the darkest hour, despaired of a united and prosperous country. In this respect he is a perfect embodiment of the great American characteristic, faith in the manifest destire of the Recolling destiny of the Republic.

GRANT NOT A MARTINET. Grant having been educated as a soldie at West Point, the first military school of America, if not of the world, and having There is no noise or clash or clangor in the man; his voice is as quiet and orderly as a at the outbreak of the rebellion, received all the training, both theoretical and prac-tical, that was requisite to a thorough un-derstanding of the military art, as applicaele to warfare in America. In the outset of his more recent career, he showed plainly that he had not been an idle or unobservant student of his profession. He was, from conviction, always opposed to that spirit of martinetism which Fred erick the Great succeeded in making the great basis of military discipline in nearly all modern armies; and believed in devel-oping the individuality of the soldier as much as possible, trusting to his intelli-gence and patriotism for a full performgence and patriotism for a full performance of duty, instead of relying exclusively upon the capacity of officers to control
brute masses. He had the sagacity to perceive that the system of Frederick, while
it might do well enough for tendal Europe,
before the days of the revolution, could
not be made to apply to citizen-soldiery,
and he therefore wasted no time in trying
to enforce the strict rules of fixed military
establishments. He did not make the establishments. He did not make the usual mistake of supposing that the common soldier was ignorant and thoughtless, and, therefore, to be considered as a mere machine to be provided with a musket or saber, and then to be harassed into a reluctant performance of duty, but was pro-foundly impressed with the idea that the volunteers were intelligent citizens of the republic, whose business had been to be Withal he was not unmindful of the neces sity of drill and organization, for the pur

pose of insuring coherence and uniformity of effort, though he acted upon the reason-able supposition that volunteers would obtain more of the practical knowledge of warfare in a week's campaigning than s year's drilling in a camp of instruction. He has been often heard to say that the officer who could not tell that his move ments were in the way of successful execu can soldiers "are as smare as town folks," and what they do not know, or cannot find out, is scarcely worth the knowing. Look ng at the army in this light, he wisely de voted more time to the selection of good officers, and the weeding out of bad ones, than in working from the men upward.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

McClellan has been much preised for the organization of the army of the Potonac, and while it is not our intention to detract from his deserts on that account, it aust not be forgotten that in his great erformance he was aided by those who ecame his successors, or that he had ine-tenths of the trained soldiers in the egular army at the outbreak of the war. It absorbed the best of everything—offi He absorbed the best of everything—officers, troops, arms ammunition, and supplies of every sort. His infantry was commanded by Sunner, Franklin, W. F. Smith, Hooker, Kesrney, Heintzleman, Casey, McCall, Stone, Meade, Humphreys, Ord, McDowell, Koyes, Fitz John Porter, French and Richardson; his cavalry by Soneman, Cook, Buford, Emory, Pieasonton, Isayard and Averill; his artillery by Barry, Hunt, Ayres, Gitbou, Griffin and a galaxy of younger officers. The various departments of the staff were presided over by regular officers, many of whom were already distinguished for conspicuous services, including among their is nails at the window without turning his nails at the window without turning his head. "It's going to be such a lovely day—quite like spring. Have you the least idea where my gray pants are?"

"No," said Mary, faintly, feeling for the pillow. "I think in the closet."

"So—strange," said Smith, "about those gray pants; I don't think they've worn "very well—do you? And do you

triumph.

ABNY OF THE CUMPRILAND.

But fortunately for the cause of free government, there were other armies in the field whose history is not less glorious than that of the Army of the Potomac. Buell organized the Army of the Cumberland, whose distinctive feature was rigid discipline and methodical performace of duly; and although its command of the Army of the carlier days of the war, he was permitted to have but limited assistance of the regular army. His start officers alone, with a few division and brigade commanders like Thomas, Wood, and the solution Ridge and methodical performs a military favorite and one of the based thereupon, to attack at once, are evidences of something more than aggressiance of the regular army. His start officers alone, with a few division and brigade commanders like Thomas, Wood, Stanley, McGock, Hazen, Tersell and Harker, with two batteries of artillery and four new regiments of infantry, were drawn from the regular army. The case with Grant was incomparably worse, Steman and McPherson were the only graduates of the military scademy whose were permanently identified with the Army of the Tunnessee. C. F. Smith made the campalgn of Fort Donelson with the Army of the Cumberland. Wilson belonged to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith. Wilson belonged to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith and the could have been belonged to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith and the could have been belonged to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith and the carmed as and shows beyond chance of displaced as much as it was the means by which he darmy displayed as much as the sample as much as twest the means by which the darmy displayed as much as the still not be targed to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith and the carmy displayed as much as the smith his to develop the principle of the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith and the carmy displayed as much as it was the means by which the distinctive teachers by which he discussive the distinctive to the transferred to the Army of the Cumbarland.

Sheridan and methodical perform as military and me and Comstock, and several inferior officers, joined in during the alege of Vicksburg, but with the exception of a small battalion of the Thirteenth (new) Infantry, and a few hundred of the First Infantry, during the Vicksburg campaign, not a regiment of regular soldiers over formed any part of its columns. It was made up, Generals and all, of raw Western volunteers, with no knowledge of warfare, except that derived from family tradition, or based upon their mother wit, and no military training, except in the use of the rifle. Having except in the use of the rifle. Having things, points strongly to the served with all these armies and had am a remarkable genius of war. ple opportunities of observing their habitual deportment in camp, on the march, and in battle at various epochs in their career, we may be permitted to speak THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ergy of its lower officers, in the seif-reliance, earnestness, and physical characteristics of its rank and file; in short, in
every moral military quality, the Army of
the Tennessee has nover been excelled.
No general ever more successfully impressed his own character upon an army
than Grant did his upon the one which
grew up so silently under his care. No
army was ever more loval to its chief, or
are these rascally fellows who are to be

ances in this direction become known.

GRANT A GREAT STRATEGIST.

The attention of the reader has already been called to his recommendation of a united command in the Mississippi Valley. and to the tardy action of the Governmen It is hardly necessary now to say that this combination was the foundation of all our substantial victories, not only in the West, but throughout the entire theater of the war. Fort Donelson was won by celerity, audacity and heroic resolution. Shiloh by stubborn fighting and unconquerable heroism. Vicksburg by the most brilliant and original strategy and rapid marching, judicious combination and self-reliance, which remind one of the invasion of Russia by Charles XII. or of the vigor displayed in Bonaparte's campaign of 1796; but it must not be forgotten that Charles lost his in carrying this recommendation into effect. in Bonaparte's campaign of 1796; but it must not be forgotten that Charles lost his in this army. The largest in the number army at Pultowa, and that Bonaparte did not cut loose from his base and plunge headlong into the interior of the hostile country, but by a judicious and well-formed plan of operations he broke through the enemy's lines at such a point useless members of society, who, having invested their all in the promises of the France constantly uninterrupted, while by rapid combinations and severe battles he drove these lines before him. But Grant, in the Vicksburg campaign, boldly threw in the midst of hostile forces, conqueror. The closing victories of the paid in gold. "Pay'em in paper," shout war were won by a rare combination of the Democratic leaders. When they took military agencies. The consolidation of four vast territorial departments into one free from taxation. "Tax 'em roundly," grand military division, enabled Grant to cried the Democratic leaders. "But, concentrate at Chattanooga a splendid army, heavily outnumbering the enemy, and it should be remembered that Providence favors strong battalions. By a series of strategic and strong tactical combinations, these superior numbers were so directed upon the field of battle as to take the enemy at disadvantage, striking him.

If the people care so little about it that the enemy at disadvantage, striking him in flank, and actually getting closer to his base of supplies than his base was taked to be taked the penalty."

If the people care so little about it that they permit the Democratic chiefs to obtain control of the Government, they will pay the penalty, and they will deserve to pay it.—Harper's Weekly.

How Consistent!

the sea; the selection of Sheridan, and the formation of the Middle Military Division; the consolidation of the Western and the formation of the Middle Military Division; the consolidation of the Western and the formation of the Military Division; the consolidation of the West Mississippi, under Coarby, followed by the campaign of Mod bile; Sherman's grand holiday excursion and pienic party through the Carolinas, again severing the Southern territory, isolating and scattering is amined preaking it is communications, and cattering is amined preaking it is the James, and from Petersburg to Appoint to the James and from Petersburg to the Appoint vision; the consolidation of the Western cavalry; the establishment of the military

lact, every corps, division and brigade, besides many a regimental battery, was led
by an experienced commander. The result is well known; the Army of the
Potomac, "that splendid army of citizen, that were sure to arise. He therefore gave soldiery," had its origin in this erganiza-tion, and for four long years steadfastly struggled under every sort of commander till it finally found its hero in the the selection of men competent to com-Licutenant General, and gained a signal triumph.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

But fortunately for the cause of free failed him, and had circumstances enabled him, and had circumstances enabled him.

to the Army of the Cumberland. Wilson belonged to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith, and Comstock, and several inferior officers, gree that "two-clock in the morning cour-Having things, points strongly to the possession of

The Bondholding Aristocracy.

THE Democratle platform, and orators, and papers, with the old Democratic pol icy of exciting the poor against the rich, In the routine and detail of duty, and in the minor matters of discipline and organization, the Army of the Potomac was undoubtedly superior to either of the currency for the laborer and office-holder, others. But in the subordination of its the pensioner and the soldier, the producer generals, in the promptitude, zeal and en-ergy of its lower officers, in the self-reli-ance, earnestness, and physical character-est kind. It is meant to suggest that there

Its endurance and courage were uncon-querable, so much so that before the war dollars: in Massachusets twenty-five milhad terminated, it came to be a boast in its lions; in Rhode Island thirteen millions ranks that it was sure to win any battle and so in other States. The life insurance that lasted more than one day, no matter what the olds or what the enemy. Officers and men seemed to be endowed with the gift of persistency to a degree never surpassed except by their commander. As in organizer Grant's reputation must con- hold a hundred millions of United States tinue to increase the more his perform-ances in this direction become known.

GRANT A GREAT STRATEGIST.

Hold a number diminion of United States stock. Probably, as a careful estimate in the Evening Post showed, at least two-thirds of the funds are owned by such

as to retain his communications with vested their all in the promises of the

leaving an army entirely behind him, until he had seized the most important point in the theater of operations, and then turned upon and defeated that army and drove it into the fortifications from which it was destined never to emerge except at the will of its the Government told them they were to be

houn and Jell Davis? Or does the term

A Southern View of the Democratic Platform and Candidates.

WE of the South have no interest I this debt. We hold none of the bonds. We were injured by its contraction, in-assuuch as it was the means by which

Gen. Blair was an abolitionist and war man, but those are dead issues, and it he was sincere in his recent letter, he will answer our purposes - Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle,

Greenbacks.

From the Chicago Tribune When the bill making greenbacks a legal tender was pending, Mr. George H. Pendleton made a speech denying the constitutional power of Congress to issue a note not bearing interest; also denying the constitutional power to compel any person to accept any such note, or anypayment of debts, bonds or mertgages public or private. He insisted that the issue of these greenbacks was, in the lan-guage of the Democratic platform, "un-

onstitutional, and therefore void,"
Having exhausted his rhetoric in point ing out their illegality, he made an argu-ment against the expediency of issuing them, and in so doing drew the following picture of the horrible effects of issuing \$400,000,000 of greenbacks. Read it: and remember that the Democratic platform, as interpreted by Mr. Pendleton, is now seeking repudiation by insisting upon an additional issue of \$1,700,000,000 of greenbacks.

backs. Pendleton said:
"I believe that this Government has reached a crisis in its history. I believe that it is approaching a period in the his-tory of its legislation which may determine pressed his own character upon an army than Grant did his upon the one which grew up so silently under his care. No army was ever more loyal to its chief, or more clearly embodied the spirit of the people from which it sprung. It is a curious fact, too, not otherwise sufficiently accounted for, that it is the only army or ganized with the war, and continuing in existence till the establishment of peace, which, as a whole, never suffered defeat.

while, therefore, to expose this aristocracy reached a crisis in its history. I believe that it is approaching a period in the history of its legislation which may determine the question of its continuance. By wishout the question of the addressed these maddened, brutalized rioters as his friends, and be the question of its continuance. By wishout the question o in the wake of an illegal, unsound and depreciated government paper currency.

"The gentleman from New York (Spalding) called them (legal tenders) demand notes." They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no companies in the city of New York invest twenty millions of dollars in these funds; the marine and fire insurance companies about forty-six millions of dollars. The young the fire insurance companies about forty-six millions of dollars. The young the fire insurance companies in New York hold a hundred millions of United States stock. Probably, as a careful estimate in the Evening Post showed, at least two-thirds of the funds are owned by such companies.

Having thus discovered where the money is, let us now inquire who are the proprietors of it—who are these lazy rogues that put money in the savings banks, and snap their fingers at the toiling "masses?" In

into that of which they are not convertible resentative, they must necessarily lose their value.

You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the MARK OF CAIN, AND LIKE CAIN THEM WILL GO FORTH TO BE VAGA.

BONDS AND FUGITIVES OF THE MARK OF CAIN, AND LIKE CAIN THEY WILL GO FORTH TO BE VAGA.

What they were there just as much for when our ranks grew thin we had a right to reinforcements; that you were bound in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the women had to till your fields. We were terribly meant to the world fine and the world in earnest. We were fightly were there just as much for when our ranks grew thin we had a right to reinforcements; that you were bound in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to send your young men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and the world in honor to

meant to stand up to our work, and we very solemnly intended that you should sland squarely up to yours. [Applause.] And how we cheered the soldiers who What then will be the consequence?
It requires no prophet to tell what will

their history.
The currency will be expanded;
Prices will be inflated;
Fixed values will depreclate; Incomes will be diminished The savings of the poor will vanish; The hoardings of the widow will mel ads, mortgages and notes, everything

of fixed value, will loose their value; Everything of changeable value will b The necessaries of life will raise The government will pay two-fold-cer tainly largely more than it ought—for everything it goes into the market to buy; Gold and silver will be driven out of

the country. What then? The day of reckoning must come. Contraction will follow. Private ruin and public bankruptcy, either with or without REPUDIATION, will nevitably follow.

WHAT SEYMOUR THINKS OF THEM.

On the 26th of June, 1868, in his speech in New York, only four days before the Convention, Horatlo Seymour thus de-scribed the effect, of issuing any more greenbacks. He said:
"If, on the other hand, we debase th currency by unwise issues, we shall equal-ly perplex business and destroy soher in-dustry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Con-

enoacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal-tenders. Collectors of government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy \$5 in gold will require a one-horse wagon load of greenbacks. But the government bonds will be 'paid.' The only question will now be how to pay the government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—never!"

These are three Democratic pictures of the effect of the greenback redemption

A Soldier on Seymour. One of the speakers at the Grant and Colfax ratification meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, July 15, was Lieut Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, a brave and gallant soldier. Some Democrats present tried to hiss him down, when he paid his respects to Horatio Seymour in the following elequent and truthful language: "And now I would that I could justly

out icy sneers, but cold calculation

understand how we soldiers feel toward his Excellecy, Horatio Seymour. In the

hour of our sorrow and weariness he had no encouragement for us, no faith in our courage and no faith in the final victory. Now, in our triumph, when the flag streams out on every breeze, and all our land is one

sgain, we have no need for thee, Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] Let Southern rebels shout thy praise; let the burners of orphan asylums, and the deserter and the skulker from the draft twine

laurels for thy brow; we will stand by the old the all battle scarred, but glorious

the old flag all hattle scarred, but glorious in victory, while we follow the great captain of our armies, our own Ulysses Grant [Applause.] At the battle of Lookout Mountain, as, following the line of fire, our surgeons climbed up the hilly steep, they met four soldiers coming down and carrying in a blanket a shapeless mass. Laying their burden tenderly down, they asked the doctor to look at their wounded color Sergeant. His shoulder and forcarry

olor Sergeant. His shoulder and forearm

of men. [Lond and continued applause.]"

In Eastern cities humane drivers protect their horses with a canvas screen, which, resting on a frame-work, serves as a shade close these words without reference to Horatio Seymour. [Hisses.] But fidelity alike to history and to my old comrades in the army, living and dead, compel that I rom the sun, and permits at the same time Mr. Romnson thinks it conclusive evi-lence of drunkenness when he scan man should speak of one passage in his public history. I make no attack upon Governor sticking a postage stamp behind his left ear and attempting to get into a letter-box to go by the mail train." ur as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manners, cultured in mind and persuasive in cloquence, his private character is without spot or blemish. But his official acts are proper subjects of criticism. On the Fourth of July, 1863, when Governor of the State, he stood at the "MIKE, why don't you fire at those ducks? Don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun." "I know I

have; but, you see, when I get a good sight at one, two or three others awim right 'twixt him and me." Academy of Music in New York, and in a THE Cincinnati Union Bethel Sunday School claims to be the largest in the United States. It is attended by an average of 1,500 children, and conducted by a corps most elaborate address apologized alike for slavery, the South and the rebellion. He had no word of cheer for the patient man who was bearing the nation's sorrow in the Capital. [Applause.] He had no word of encouragement for our gallant soldiers who that very hour were grap-

VARIOUS ITEMS.

WILKIE COLLINS talks of going to Aun-

A BURGLAR in St. Louis stole \$15,000

THE Kaneas State Fair will be weld at Leavenworth, September 20 to October 2.

A MAN in Pittsburgh recently and his eye put out by a cork from a mineral water bottle.

THE sweeping and dusting of the Brit-ish House of Commons costs eight thou-sand dollars a year.

There is not a single organized Pres-byterian or Episcopal Church in Texas, and but very few communicants of either

The tariff for ten words, allowing five for address, over the Atlantic cubic, will be fifteen dollars in gold after the first of

In Yarmouth, Maine, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, there are sixty persons above eighty years of age, and one hundred and twenty-nine above seventy.

Quille, who has heretofore been & Uni versalist, now believes there are two things destined to be eternally lost—his umbrella and the man who stole it.—Boston Post.

A Texas man gave it as his opinion, when importuned to take out a policy in a life insurance company, that a fellow's life was so mighty uncertain about there

A LADY in one of the wealthlest families in Somerset, Mass., mounted a thowing machine the other day which her husband didn't know how to operate, and out four

A MARIMAGE was solemnized in Hart-ford nearly two years ago, which his been kept a secret from the friends of the par-ties up to the present time. The parties are now applying to be divorced.

t wasn't worth insuring.

neres of grass.

f sixty teachers. Miss RACHEL COWAN, of Clinton, Ky., while holding pins in her mouth, hap; pened to sneeze, when a pin lodged in her throat and killed her. pling with Lee in a life and death struggle among the hills of Pennsylvania; nothing AT Ogdensburg, N. Y., one day recent-

but llly concealed sympathy with treason. [You are right.] Thank God, at the same hour Meade gave the lie to his eloquent sophistry as he hurled Lee back in terrible ly the thermometer went up to 132 in the sun. The Captain of the schooner Fulton, lying at the dock, placed an egg on the deck and in twenty minutes it was thordefeat from Cemetery Hill and Round Top at Gettysburg; and Grant's cannon oughly cooked. THE revenue derived from the Spanish Government from the Havana lottery dur-

made strange echo to his cowardly but concealed appeals for compromise and sur-render as Vicksburg fell and Pemberton's ing the fiscal year ending June 30, accord-ing to an official statement just published, host cast down their flags in defeat. [Applause] A few short days passed, and on July 13, of the same year, the terrible draft riots broke out in New York city. Now was \$2,730,288—about \$1,854 less than that of the preceding year. Somenopy has discovered a way of making toads earn their own living; they will take care of vine patches. Lay boards between the rows to shelter them in the I do not charge that Seymour did not seek to quell the riot. But I do charge that

those riots were the natural, logical, and almost necessary results of his speeches, his teachings, and his public official acts. It was the logic of his polished brain rooted and growing in the passion of the day time, and they will make a carnival of the bugs at night. A Paris eccentric advertised that he was gouty, of a violent temper and terri-bly quarrelsome, but that he would settle twenty thousand dollars a year on a young

cents apiece! THE authorized Milk Inspector of Cin retreating rebels. Fainting under the ter-rible heat, some falling and even dying by innati, after a tour of inspection, fur-tishes the names of fifty-two milkmen the wayside, our men were still pressing on. The loyal arms had been victorious who had pure milk, ninety-eight who had milk and water, of nine who had pure and skimmed milk, and of four who had watered, skimmed and pure milk.

A young French gentleman, five years of age, was approached with children months. "Don't you see" said the mother, "that the baby wants to kiss you?" "Yes," replied young France, indignantly, "that's the baby wants to kiss you?" "Ye plied young France, indignantly, because he takes me for his papa."

A DISTINGUISHED physician restricts the members of his family, from May to September, to two ounces of animal food per day. He has kept a record for twenty years, and has found the deaths in the meat-eating families four times greater than in the vegetable-cating. way there would have been a bloody reckoning, and short work would have been
made of his Excellency's especial friends.
[Applause.] We had left home to fight
your battles, and we felt that you were
bound to tax yourselves, if needs be, to
your last dollar to pension our widows, to
succor our wounded, and to feed our little

THE Government Savings Banks in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1867, received \$24,596,320 deposits, paid out \$16,242,550, and were computed to hold as capital \$48,749,635. In 1863, the receipts were \$13,522,665, the drafts \$5,131,035, and the capital \$11,884,140.

"HERRIGHTA," said a landlady to her new girl, "when there's bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you, Henrietta, but such things make a great difference in the esting in the course of a year,"

And how we cheered the soldiers who were sent from our midst to enforce the law and uphold the honor of our flag against the Northern mob. You can now understand how we soldiers feel toward his Excellery. Horatio Seymour. In the the northeast until out of sight, not a ves-tige of hay remaining where they stood.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. S. Jordan, Durham, Me, swallowed a piece of acorn some time last winter, since which time she has been troubled with a very bad cough—so bad that she was thought to be in consumption. About three weeks ago she caughed up the acorn, which was found to be sprouted, and she has been well ever since. An eight-hours a day man, on going

home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes. on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How is this?" he exclaimed. "Where's my supper" "I don't know," replied the wife, "I began to get breakfast at 6 o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at two o'clock in the after-

ONE of the most annoying and painful

asked the doctor to look at their wounded color Sergeant. His shoulder and forearm had been torn away by a shell. The surgeon knelt, and putting the hair back from his manly brow, asked, 'My brave fellow, where were you hit?' His eye unclosed for a moment as he faintly answered, 'Almost at the top.' 'No, no, my good man whereabouts are you wounded?' Again, his dying eye opened, again his pald lips moved, as he whispered.' I was almost at the top, sir, hearing the flag, when the shell struck me. One moment more and I should have been clear up.' He gave one gasp, and his brave spirit was gone foreyer. And so, dear friends, is it with us to day. We are almost at the top. In faith and love we have carried the dear old flag for four long years of struggle until now we are above the clouds, fighting as Joe Hooker fought up in the clear sunlight of absolute justice and right. [Applause.] Only once more close up the ranks. Only once more press up the mountain slope, and we shall plant our dear old flag clear up on the mountain top of a final victory for liberty and the rights of men. [Lond and continued applause.]"

To most at the top.' 'No, no, my good man ight, for three or four days, will cure a felon. No matter how bad the case, lancing will be unaccessary if the pealtice is applied. The remedy is pronounced a sure, safe and speedy one.

Two Gardenenus had their crop of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had freeted greatly and grumbled at the loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and inquired how it could be. "These are what I sowed while you were freeting." was the reply. "Why, don't you freet?" "Yes, but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief." "Why, then there's no need to free at all." "True, hita's the reason I put it off."

In Salem, Mass., lately, a runaway norse w

brella spread, and flourished it towards the frightened animal. The horse thus and

JULIUS FAVRE has anearthed a rich document, which is certain to produce a great commotion in Bodapartist circles. It is a petition drawn up in 1846, and praying King Louis Phillippe to have Louis Napoleon Bonaparte court-martialed and shot as an enemy to the peace and tranquility of France. Among the signers of this interesting document are one of the Emperor's present Ministers, one of his ex-Ministers, half a dozen ultra Bouapartistic members of the Corps Legislatif, and Lieuenant-Colonel (now Marshal) Canrobert.

Oven a seventh part of the State of Mississippi is advertised for sale nuder Mississippi is advertised for sale under messages sent by this corps of ladies averages 9,000.